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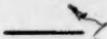
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Review of Current Military  
Writings

FOR THE USE OF

Instructors of The General Service Schools  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS



July-September, 1927

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THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS PRESS  
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## I NEW BOOKS RECEIVED WITH INDEX TO REVIEWS

(Titles of books which have appeared under "New Books Received" in previous numbers of the R.C.M.W. are shown in italics.)

(\*) Indicates *not to be reviewed.*

(†) Indicates *review pending.*

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Armies	National Defense
Artillery, Field	Political Economy
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Combined Arms	Psychology
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Engineers, Corps of	Strategy
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GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTILLERY ORDNANCE AND TECHNIQUE, 1915 TO 1926. (BIBLIOGRAPHIE GÉNÉRALE DE L'ARTILLERIE TECHNIQUE, 1915 à 1926.) By French War Dept. 1926. 380 pages. Library No. 623.3044.....
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TACTICS AND TECHNIQUE OF FIELD ARTILLERY. By U. S. General Service Schools, Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas. 1927. 244 pages. Library No. 358.33073.....
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**BIOGRAPHY****General**

WASHINGTON. By Joseph D. Sawyer (U.S.A.). 1927. In 2 vols., Vol. I, 640 pages. Library No. 923.1  
 WILLIAM HOHENZOLLERN; THE LAST OF THE KAISERS. (Translation from the German.) By Emil Ludwig. 1927. 528 pages. Library No. 923.143

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1927. 338 pages. Library No. 964.2.....

Ancient and Medieval

THE CAMBRIDGE ANCIENT HISTORY. By J. B. Bury, S. A. Cook,  
and F. E. Adcock (British). 1927. Vols. V & VI. Vol. V,  
554 pages. Library No. 930.0.....

Asia

TO MESOPOTAMIA AND KURDISTAN IN DISGUISE. By Ely B.  
Soane (British). 1926. 421 pages. Library No. 915.73.....

China

CHINA AND HER POLITICAL ENTITY. By Shuhsi Hsu. 1926. 438  
pages. Library No. 951.0.....

CHINA AND THE POWERS. By Henry K. Norton (U.S.A.). 1927.  
264 pages. Library No. 327.51.....

CHINA IN TURMOIL. By Louis M. King (British). 1927. 233  
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ITALY AND FASCISMO. (Translation from the Italian.) By Luigi  
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THE PROBLEM OF A WORLD COURT. By David Jayne Hill (U.S.A.).	
1927. 204 pages. Library No. 341.12.....	

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CONSOLIDATED INDEX OF PUBLISHED VOLUMES OF OPINIONS AND DIGESTS OF OPINIONS OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE ARMY. By U. S. War Dept. 1926. 352 pages. Library No. 344.03.....	
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FEDERAL DIGEST COVERING DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS. VOL. IV: CONSPIRACY—COST PLUS. By West Publishing Co. 1927. 1154 pages. Library No. 345.3.....	
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THE FEDERAL REPORTER. (SECOND SERIES.) VOL. 17 (2D). MARCH-MAY, 1927. By U. S. Circuit & District Court Reporter. 1927. 1079 pages. Library No. 345.41.....	
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THE FEDERAL REPORTER. (SECOND SERIES.) VOL. 18 (2D). MAY-JUNE, 1927. By U. S. Circuit & District Court Reporter. 1927. 1082 pages. Library No. 354.41.....	
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SHEPARD'S UNITED STATES CITATIONS AND ANNOTATIONS. NO. 3, JULY, 1927. 599 pages. Library No. 345.40.....	
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STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA PASSED AT THE SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS, 1926-1927. AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS, RECENT TREATIES AND EXECUTIVE PROCLAMATIONS. PART II. By U. S. Congress. 1927. 646 pages. Library No. 345.11.....	
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INDEX TO THE REPORTS AND DOCUMENTS OF THE 69TH CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION, DECEMBER 7, 1925—NOVEMBER 10, 1926 AND THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE MARCH 4-18, 1925. By U. S. Supt. of Documents. 1927. 380 pages. Library No. 328.73.....

**PSYCHOLOGY**

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. THE ORIGINAL NATURE OF MAN. By Prof. Edward L. Thorndike, Columbia Univ. 1924. Vol. I. 327 pages. (To be issued in 3 Vols.) Library No. 150.0....

**SCHOOLS, MILITARY**

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMANDANT, THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS, FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 1926-1927. 13 pages. Library No. 355.451873.....

OFFICIAL REGISTER OF THE OFFICERS AND CADETS, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, 1927. 145 pages. Library No. 355.42373 REGULATIONS FOR THE GENERAL SERVICE SCHOOLS, FT. LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, 1927. 42 pages. Library No. 355.451573....

## STRATEGY

\*MOTORIZATION OF THE ARMY AND STRATEGIC MANEUVER. (LA MOTORISATION DE L'ARMÉE ET LA MANOEUVRÉ STRATÉGIQUE.) By General Hubert Camon, French Army. 1926. 130 pages. Library No. 357.10.

## TACTICS

STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL LESSONS OF THE WAR OF 1914-1918. (ENSEIGNEMENTS STRATÉGIQUES ET TACTIQUES DE LA GUERRE DE 1914-1918.) By Lt. Col. Miquel, French Army. 1926. 360 pages. Library No. 940.4103044.

TACTICS IN ASIA MINOR. (LA TACTIQUE AU LEVANT.) By Col. Clément-Grandcourt, French Army. 1926. 324 pages. Library No. 357.10.

TACTICS IN GENERAL IN THE LIGHT OF WORLD WAR EXPERIENCE. (TACTIQUE GÉNÉRALE D'APRÈS L'EXPÉRIENCE DE LA GRANDE GUERRE.) By Col. F. Culman, French Army. 1926. 687 Pages. Library No. 940.4103044.

## TANKS ANTITANK DEFENSE

TANK NOTES. By U. S. Tank School, Camp Meade, Md. 1927. 69 pages. Library No. 358.17073.

## TRANSPORTATION, MILITARY

### Motor

MOTORIZATION OF THE ARMY AND STRATEGIC MANEUVER. (LA MOTORISATION DE L'ARMÉE ET LA MANOEUVRÉ STRATÉGIQUE.) By General Hubert Camon, French Army. 1926. 130 pages. Library No. 357.10.

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STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL LESSONS OF THE WAR OF 1914-1918. (ENSEIGNEMENTS STRATÉGIQUES ET TACTIQUES DE LA GUERRE DE 1914-1918.) By Lt. Col. Miquel, French Army. 1926. 360 pages. Library No. 940.4103044.

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By Lt. Col. Ernest Picard, French Army. 1925. In 5 Vols.,  
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FIVE YEARS IN TURKEY. (Translation from the German.) By General Liman von Sanders, German Army. 1927. 326 pages. Library No. 940.450..... †

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Strategy

STRATEGICAL AND TACTICAL LESSONS OF THE WAR OF 1914-1918. (ENSEIGNEMENTS STRATÉGIQUES ET TACTIQUES DE LA GUERRE DE 1914-1918.) By Lt. Col. Miquel, French Army. 1926. 360 pages. Library No. 940.4103044..... †

## II REVIEW OF BOOKS

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### A HISTORY OF FIREARMS

By Major H. B. C. Pollard (British). 320 pages. (London: Geoffrey Bles, 1926.) Library No. 623.50.

Of this superb volume I am tempted to rave on and on. The author tells you all that anyone need know and a great deal more than anyone who is not a specialist or a collector does know about the development of the rifle and the pistol. I wish that he had devoted a little more space to their inception; that he had not confined his discussion of the shotgun to one rather contemptuous chapter; and that he had supplemented his chapter on "Repeating and Magazine Arms" with at least a note in the appendix on "Machine Guns." However, in the rather narrow sense of the term as the author uses it, he has written a splendid monograph on firearms. It is lavishly illustrated, it is beautifully and lavishly produced. To any man who is interested in weapons, this volume is worth its weight in gold. The supplemented chapter on "Notes for Collectors" has for the enthusiastic type a value of indefinite potentialities.

(Reprint of review on p. 44, *The Sportsman*, October, 1927.)  
Of general interest.

### AN AIDE-DE-CAMP OF LEE. THE PAPERS OF COLONEL CHARLES MARSHALL

Edited by Major General Sir Frederick Maurice. 287 pages. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1927.) Library No. 923.573.

Colonel Charles Marshall was one of the small group of five officers constituting General Lee's personal and official staff, "the inner circle around the Commander." Joining this staff early in 1862 he remained a trusted intimate of his commander throughout the war and was the only officer to accompany Lee to the actual surrender at Appomattox. As aid-de-camp and military secretary, Colonel Marshall's principal task was the "collection and collation of material for Lee's despatches, and the preparation of the drafts of these despatches." The publishers, not extravagantly, state that the author thus enjoyed "an extraordinary opportunity to understand the great commander's mind, his military policy, the objects and reasons of his famous campaigns, and the causes of the success or the failure of his battles." As emphasizing the peculiarly authoritative nature of the source material embodied in these papers it is of interest to quote the author's fundamentals of information in one instance as being typical of the bases of the general contents. "I have in my possession," writes Colonel Marshall, in his preising remarks on Gettysburg, "a copy of the official report of the Pennsylvania Campaign, forwarded by General Lee to the Secretary of War. That report was prepared by myself with every facility to make it accurate which General Lee could give me. I had the official reports of the Corps, Division, and Brigade Commanders, those of the Artillery and Cavalry Commanders, and of the Medical staff. I had opportunities of conversing with the authors of these reports, and of getting explanations of what was doubtful, and declining that which was conflicting or contradictory. I had General Lee's private correspondence with the officers of his army, with the President and Departments, his orders, general and special, public and confidential, and more than all,

I had the advantage of full and frank explanations of his own plans and purposes from General Lee himself." Throughout these noteworthy contributions to history there is evidenced the conscientious purpose of a high-minded officer to narrate occurrences with scrupulous accuracy and fairness.

The very great inherent value of these papers has been much enhanced by the editing and annotations of Major General Sir Frederick Maurice. This eminent military historian and critic has made a profound study of the Civil War and his many years' research of this fertile field is resulting in the production of works of inestimable value to military history in particular and the study of the conduct of war in general. His keen analyses, authoritative interpretations, and scholarly presentations contribute in no small degree to the interest, clarity, and value of the volume under review.

The papers of Colonel Marshall, as edited, cover three general fields all, of course, from the Southern viewpoint. The first deals with the preparations and organization for war on the part of the Confederate government and the momentous influence of political exigencies on that government's military plans and actions. The second presents what is, perhaps, the clearest exposition that we have of Lee's military policy. The third field covers, in varying degrees of detail, five of Lee's major operations: Seven Days, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg. While the papers in this last field preserve a consecutivity of narrative and continuity of military policy, it is presumed that they were selected by the editor primarily because each was "found to contain important and authoritative information upon some question which has been a matter of dispute among historians, or to throw new light upon matters which have been obscure." The final chapter is the only description from a Southern eyewitness of the historic meeting and negotiation between Grant and Lee at Appomattox; and it is a noteworthy commentary that this chapter was the basis for an address delivered by Colonel Marshall at Grant's tomb.

The first field portrays, in a vivid manner, the "muddling" of the Confederate government at the beginning of the war. The whole scheme of preparation and organization for war on the part of the Confederacy was predicated upon the two fallacies that the North would not fight seriously to retain the Union, and that any eventuating hostilities would be terminated not later than February of 1862, by which date "King Cotton" would compel the intervention of foreign powers. The resultant military policy, throughout 1861 and until well into the year of 1862, was a prodigious dispersion of forces in an attempt to "make a display of strength wherever possible—in other words, bluff." The Confederate forces were simply an aggregation of local volunteers, scattered almost as widely as the localities. In the spring of 1862 Colonel Marshall, under instructions of General Lee who was at that period "an adviser of the President," drew up the draft of a bill for raising an army by the direct agency of the Confederate Government. "This plan of Lee's for the utilization of man power in war \* \* \* was substantially that adopted by the United States on its entry into the World War in 1917." This bill, with the support of President Davis, was put through the Confederate Congress but with many emasculating alterations; to such an extent indeed that the conservative Marshall states: "The provisions of the bill [as enacted] did more to weaken the army, to impair its efficiency, and in fact to prepare the way for disaster, than any single cause." The big gain was the adoption of the principle of conscription and the appointment of officers by the Government; but the latter embodied two vital exceptions. The forces then in the field (April, 1862) were authorized to change their officers by popular election and we have a picture of men in the skirmish line actually coming out of this line "to decide by their votes whether their officers who had placed them there should continue to command them." The most pernicious feature however was that the lowest grade of commissioned officers was supplied through the process of election by the soldiers; that is, the eventual supply of company and field officers, for the course of practically the entire war, was

dependent ultimately upon election. This feature was constantly deplored by General Lee because of its obviously baneful influence upon the "backbone of the army," the non-commissioned officer corps, and as a result of which the discipline of the army grievously suffered.

The prelude to the exposition of Lee's military policy pictures him assuming active command of the Army of Northern Virginia (2 June, 1862) under these legislative handicaps and at a period of great depression because of the almost uninterrupted Federal successes thus far in the campaign. In the eyes of the Confederacy, at this time, Lee was a militarily discredited commander and he entered upon his duties "oppressed by the consciousness that he did not possess the confidence of the people or of the army." The formulation by General Lee of a policy for the conduct of the war was predicated upon a recognition of Northern superiority in resources—material and personnel; of the financial necessity for a speedy conclusion of the war by the Federal government; and of the political importance attached, by the Federals, to the safety of Washington.

Primarily, any "war plans" adopted by Lee for the prosecution of the war must be adapted to the capacity of the Confederacy and must be such as to neutralize the Federal superiorities. A prerequisite was the concentration of available forces. Peace by conquest was out of the question. Battles whose only object was the destruction or dispersal of the Federal armies would be ruinous. It was imprudent to remain on the passive defensive and unwise to retreat with the idea of drawing the Federals into the interior. Northern Virginia presented the most favorable theater of war; possession of this theater depended entirely upon the retention of Richmond; and finally, the safety of the Confederate capital could be best attained by employing the Federals at a distance therefrom and preventing near approach to that city. All of which factors are thoroughly discussed and each is logically, if not always conclusively, established.

The essence, then, of Lee's military policy was: Not to attempt to capture or hold any portion of Federal territory but to protract the war by breaking up the Federal campaigns and so bring about the pecuniary exhaustion of the North; and at the same time to increase the power of resistance of the South by keeping the enemy out of Confederate territory. "The defense of Richmond controlled all other considerations"; for the Confederate capital had a military and material value that far exceeded its political and sentimental importance. To the general policy just enunciated Lee adhered throughout the war and the papers of Marshall clearly exemplify this unwavering consistency.

Into the realm of Lee's military campaigns these papers throw a flood-light of illumination and authoritatively conclude many controversial matters of the Confederacy that have been acrimoniously discussed for sixty years. In the discussion of the Seven Days' Campaign the matter of Jackson's tardiness receives rather definite treatment; Henderson has erected an elaborate defense of Jackson, placing the blame upon Lee, upon Lee's staff, upon anyone in fact except his own hero; the elaborate defense of Jackson's failure is effectively demolished when it is shown that the date specified by Lee (not the latter's staff) for Jackson's participation allowed a full twenty-four hours more time than the latter, himself, had reported was necessary. The use of entrenchments, in this campaign, as an aid to maneuver, adopted by Lee against the opposition of his officers and in the face of "abuse and ridicule from the press and politicians" is pronounced by Maurice as "Lee's greatest contribution to the military art," and marking the "beginning of an epoch in military history."

In the campaign against Pope (Second Bull Run) the object of Lee was to draw off McClellan from Richmond and then to outmaneuver the Federals. The failure of Stuart's cavalry—"muddle and accident"—prevented a crushing defeat of Pope on the Rapidan. Lee had no intention of fighting the Second Bull Run; this battle was brought on by Jackson, whereupon Lee threw in all of his forces and gained a tremendous victory; it is not

surprising, in view of the outcome, to find no criticism of the action of Jackson in this matter. The usual criticism of the maneuver of Lee's, in dividing his army in the presence of Pope's superior forces (on the march to Manassas) loses much of its weight in view of the now known plan to avoid battle and reunite Longstreet and Jackson after having caused the retreat of Pope.

By the process of military reasoning that we now term *Estimate of the Situation*, Colonel Marshall, in the evaluation of the plans open to Lee, establishes a sound foundation for the Antietam campaign, and shows the consistency of this plan in furthering Lee's general military policy. He brings out clearly what has been generally overlooked: that, in the formulation of this campaign, "the supply problem was the decisive factor in Lee's mind," and points out the importance of the conditions of the communications in the Confederate's rear in this connection. An important historical contribution in this narration is a seemingly conclusive refutation of the commonly accepted idea that Lee was cognizant of the fact that McClellan had come into possession of the famous "Lost Order" of South Mountain.

The chapter on Chancellorsville is interesting on the subject of the credit for the brilliantly successful scheme of turning Hooker's right; to General Maurice the evidence is overwhelmingly in favor of Lee; so far from initiating this movement, Jackson "at first demurred to it as being too hazardous." An enlightening contribution is a comparison between Jackson and Longstreet as viewed from Lee's headquarters:

"Whenever Jackson disagreed with a plan of Lee's he said so; but having stated his objection, he always deferred to Lee's decision and executed his orders with as much zeal and energy as if he had designed the plan himself. Longstreet, on the other hand, when he disagreed with Lee, always maintained that his own plan was the best, and to the last moment of action endeavored to get his plan adopted."

While Marshall does not elaborate the effect of Longstreet's attitude upon the actual execution of an action, this is inevitable and woefully apparent, particularly during the Gettysburg campaign soon to follow. Longstreet was an able tactician and personally courageous; but nowhere in these papers does Marshall (or Maurice) explain the retention in an important corps command of an officer whose pernicious attitude must necessarily jeopardize the success of any commander's plans.

The Gettysburg Campaign was an adherence of Lee to his adopted military policy. It had for its objective the defense of Richmond and preserving northern Virginia from the presence of the Federals. Lee dreaded the formation, by superior forces, of a siege of the Confederate capital. "The campaigns of 1862 and 1863, unsuccessful, so far as the issues of battle \* \* \* effected one of their great objects in preventing the siege of Richmond during those years." Lee did not intend to fight a battle except upon terms of his own choosing. The fact of Gettysburg, with its disastrous consequences, is attributed specifically to Stuart's failure; a failure which kept Lee in ignorance, so late as the night of 28 June that the Federal army had even crossed the Potomac; and on the day of battle caused Lee to believe that, in crossing South Mountain, he was to prevent, on the part of the Army of the Potomac, a passage to the west, from the vicinity of Frederick; that resulted in Lee not having his whole army assembled for the battle until 3 July when his concentration could have been readily effected on the first day of the fight. Colonel Marshall gives much the fullest account thus far published of the supposed misunderstanding of orders on the part of "Jeb" Stuart. This particular controversy probably never will be conclusively settled; these papers demonstrate that, from the viewpoint of Lee and his staff, Stuart failed utterly in the execution of Lee's directions. Certainly Stuart displayed an entire lack of comprehension of the function of the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia

in this campaign; that Stuart was conscious of error is manifest in his attempt to defend his actions to Marshall.—“which he would not have done had he been justified by his orders.” The details of the battle itself are a real contribution. However, for the blame of many failures in this battle Maurice does not absolve Lee and his staff; to the lack of clear, written, positive orders are many of the disastrous consequences attributed. Ewell comes in for some rather unexpected strictures; and his conduct seems to have been somewhat culpable. Again these papers fail to elucidate upon the order which Lee sent to Ewell (on the first day) to take Cemetery Hill, with the fatal addendum: “if possible.” This is one of the most flagrant examples in our military history of the dire consequences resulting from the shifting of responsibility from the shoulders of the commander, where it belongs, to the discretion of a subordinate where it does not belong. In this and his other campaigns Lee had the difficulty, common to all Civil War commanders, of securing the proper coordination and cooperation of his subordinates; these difficulties were due largely to the absence of a professionally trained staff.

Of interest to all officers. Of particular value to all sections of these schools.

W. A. P.

THE GENERAL STAFF IN 1914 AND THE 7TH DIVISION OF THE  
4TH CORPS. 10 AUGUST TO 22 SEPTEMBER, 1914. (L'ÉTAT-  
MAJOR EN 1914 ET LA 7E DIVISION DU 4E CORPS. 10  
AOÛT AU 22 SEPTEMBRE 1914)

By General de Trentinian, French Army. 240 pages with maps.  
(Paris: L. Fournier, 1927.) Library No. 940.362130.

This book is a rather plain-spoken one and is somewhat radical in its nature. The author refers often, in the first part, to the likelihood that General Staffs are over-emphasized in importance in peace and hence in war and he points out that the weakness of the General Staff of the German Armies in 1914 was the result of an over-confidence bred by the successes of their army in 1866 and 1870 which they attributed to their General Staff. The relief of French General officers after the Battle of the Marne (30 in all) was often the result of recommendations of General Staff officers who, the author says, through long absence from troops and lack of practical contact with the armies in the field, were not well equipped to judge fairly of the ability of others to command. It is pointed out (page 93) that even Foch, in 1916, had been declared by the French General Staff to be “vieilli, fatigué” (old and worn out). The book condemns staff intrigue and the falsification in history written by the General Staff which always blames the executives for failure and takes credit to themselves for successes.

The remarks of the author may be studied with much profit to our own commanders. During the last few years a change for the better is perceptible in the American Army, although at one time the exaggeration of the staff powers was only too plain. The tendency in our higher military schools has been to overlook too much the powerful authority of the commander and to try to substitute for it the powers of the staff.

(Extract from review by Brigadier General Wm. W. Harts, U.S.A.)

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The first part of this book discusses the General Staff and the Command in 1914 and indicates how the staff actually put into effect in 1913 the doctrine of the “offensive without limit” (offensive à courance) and the senior general officers of the army were not considered. He goes on to portray the effect that this doctrine had on the French effort in 1914. In

addition to the adoption of this doctrine he holds the General Staff responsible for the condition of the fortifications on the northern frontier, the shortage of heavy artillery and the lack of appreciation of the value of machine guns.

The second part of the book is a detailed account of the operations of the 7th Division of the 4th Corps from August 10 to September 22, 1924, and was evidently written as a justification of the author's actions during this period, for he was relieved from command of the division on the latter date. He endeavors to show the conditions in which G. H. Q. engaged an army in battle and the dangerous insufficiency of staffs poorly prepared to assist the commanders. This part of the book covers the action of the division at Mangiennes, the meeting engagement at Virton, the fighting on the Ourcq and in the race to the sea.

The following note may be of interest as showing the value of military studies and instruction "Among the former professors of L'École de Guerre are found eleven generals commanding armies or groups of armies, two commanders in chief of French armies and the commander of the allied armies."

This book should be read by those who are concerned with the relations between the General Staff and the Command. It is of particular interest to all officers by reason of our adoption of the French staff system and doctrine of the offensive. See also review in *Review Militaire Française*, April, 1927.

N. F. R.

#### THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

By Frederic J. Haskin. 484 pages. (Washington, D. C.: Frederic J. Haskin, 1924.) Library No. 353.0.

This work is generally conceded to be the most authoritative account of the working side of the Federal Government that has so far been written.

It has run through 81 editions, has been translated into 11 languages, and is being used as a standard textbook in American schools.

Of general value.

A. B.

#### THE DELIVERY OF A SPEECH. A MANUAL FOR COURSE I IN PUBLIC SPEAKING

By Ray Keeslar Immel, Asst. Prof. of Public Speaking, Univ. of Michigan. 333 pages. (Ann Arbor, Mich.: George Wahr, 1926.) Library No. 815.0.

This book is a primary course in delivery intended for instruction of a small class in public speaking.

The first part of the book is devoted to the basic principles of public speaking, such as its purpose, qualities necessary for success, and the technique of delivery.

The remainder (approximately four-fifths) of the book consists of selected speeches by well known public speakers, which the class is required to memorize and deliver for practice and criticism. This constitutes a very practical course when carried out in the manner prescribed.

This book is of general interest to all instructors. It is not of particular value for individual study, but is very valuable for a class of instruction.

T. E. D.

*July-September, 1927*

## THE MEANING OF A LIBERAL EDUCATION

By Everett Dean Martin. 319 pages. (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1926.) Library No. 370.1.

This is a truly remarkable collection of essays on the broader aspects of education as it affects the whole life of any intelligent person. The author is not concerned with pedagogics but with that greater and more important education which an adult gets as the result of rational thinking applied to the raw material gathered from his reading and experience. After taking up such educational aberrations as "animal" training, propaganda, and book learning (the too ready acceptance of a statement because it is printed), Martin devotes several chapters to describing the type of mind required to acquire and enjoy a liberal education. The book closes with interesting chapters on some men who embodied the open mind and the free spirit of an educated person: Plato, Aristotle, Erasmus, Montaigne, and Huxley. The author says: "Education is emancipation from herd opinion, self-mastery, capacity for self-criticism, suspended judgment, and urbanity."

(Extract from review on pp. 54-56, *Army Ordnance*, July-August, 1927.)  
Of some general value.

## INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF HISTORY

By Ch. V. Langlois & Ch. Seignobos of the Sorbonne. Translation from the French. 350 pages. (New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1926.) Library No. 907.

This work was first published in 1897. It is written for those who "propose to deal with documents with a view to preparing or accomplishing historic work in a scientific way." The author looked forward to a time "when a sensible or honest man will no more dare to write history unscientifically than he would be willing to waste his time and that of others on observing the heavens unscientifically, and registering as trustworthy his unchecked and untimed observations."

This book is one of the best in existence on the study of historical method and is a standard authority at the École de Guerre as well as at our own General Service Schools. The rare scholarship of the authors is best appreciated when the debt of more recent writers is traced to this earlier text. Its 350 pages made it too long for use as a text at the General Service Schools where the "Historical Criticism of Documents" by R. L. Marshal of 62 pages has been adopted, yet it is normal to observe that the first text referred to in the bibliography of this shorter work is Langlois and Seignobos.

Our own common experience with untrue histories becomes international when the British author of the introduction to this French book, writes: "The historian has been (as our authors hint) too much the ally of the politician; he has used his knowledge as material for preaching democracy in the United States, absolutism in Prussia, Orleanist opposition in France, and so on—; in the century to come he will have to ally himself with the student of physical science, with whose methods his own have so much in common. It is not patriotism, nor religion, nor art, but the attainment of truth that is and must be the historian's single aim."

The subject matter is stated by the authors as follows: "We propose to examine the conditions and methods, to indicate the character and the limits of historical knowledge. How do we ascertain, in respect of the past, what part of it is possible, what part of it is important, to know? What is a document? How are documents to be treated with a view to historical work? What are historical facts? How are they grouped to make history? Whoever occupies himself with history performs, more or less unconsciously

complicated operations of criticism and construction, of analysis and synthesis. But beginners and the majority of those who have never reflected on the principles of historical methodology, make use, in the performance of these operations, of instinctive methods which, not being, in general, rational methods, do not usually lead to scientific truths \* \* \* The present 'Introduction to the Study of History' is thus intended, not as a summary of ascertained facts or a system of general ideas on universal history, but as an essay on the method of the historical science."

The authors have succeeded admirably in presenting the methods of writing history in so clear a manner that anyone who will read this book can increase his ability either to read or write history. Since military history is a basis of military art and science, this text is of value to all officers.

T. J. C.

### THE WRITING OF HISTORY

By John Fortescue. 74 pages. (London: Williams & Norgate, Ltd., 1926.) Library No. 907.

This pamphlet deals with the art of writing history rather than the science of research. It is full of interest in persons, events and localities and the author, as much by his example as his teaching, indicates both what is interesting to a reader and how to develop interest on the part of the reader. Not only does he show how to develop interest but also how to avoid dullness which so often appears when an author merely strings together notes.

Although this pamphlet of 74 small pages seems intended for those who write history, its graceful style and very tangible explanations of methods for gaining the interest of the reader will repay anyone for the part of an hour needed to read it.

Of general interest and of moderate value to all sections for use in the preparation of lectures or conferences.

T. J. C.

### THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION, 1916-1926

By Lancelot Lawton. 499 pages. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1927.) Library No. 947.11.

This book describes the political seizure of power by the Bolsheviks and sets forth the ends which the Bolsheviks hoped to attain. The author accomplishes this by employing quotations from the writings and speeches of the Bolshevik leaders, principally Lenin and Trotsky.

In following the course of the Revolution since 1917, the author has followed the same procedure adding his own comments and interpretations.

Current conditions in Russia and the effect of the revolution as an experiment in state politics are given more at length and depend largely on personal observations and conversations with numbers of people. These conversations and observations are doubtless accurate, certainly they are highly informative and contain enough color to make them readable and should give to the uninitiated a more accurate picture of Russian life than is usually found in similar works.

Generally the book is well prepared and presented. Conditions of life and politics are clearly presented. Of the greatest value is the clear picture of Lenin's place in the revolutionary drama, and the outline given of the backbone of the communist rule today. Also of value is the history of the dissension in the communist party and the speculations on its ultimate effect on the Revolution.

The book contains a few inaccuracies most of which are readily detected. However the greatest defect of the book lies in the fact that the author evidently had certain prejudices and preconceived ideas of the case against Bolshevism, and his study, instead of being an impartial presentation of

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facts has been largely colored by his attempts to prove and sustain his ideas. However the matter presented contains so much information and is so well presented that this detracts but little from the value of the book to the careful reader.

This is one of the best expositions of the Bolshevik regime in print. In view of the general social unrest and the widespread activities of the communist organizations throughout the United States this book is of value to all officers. The New York Tribune of September 4, 1927, presents a somewhat biased review of this book by Alexander Kaun.

H. H. S.

### SOUTH AMERICA. AN ECONOMIC AND REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY WITH A HISTORICAL CHAPTER

By E. W. Shanahan. 318 pages. (London: Methuen & Co., Ltd., 1927.) Library No. 551.480.

That interest in South America grows keener and more serious is evidenced by the character of the books about it that have been appearing in recent years. Mr. Shanahan's is especially searching and satisfactory in its probing into physical conditions and their influence on economic and social development. While he does not pay as much attention to the more obvious phases of life as do most of those who write about the South American republics, he goes much deeper into those physical causes that condition economic and social development than others have done and he brings out the relation between causes and results with such clarity that the reader gets a broader knowledge and a more understanding conception of South America than he is likely to do from any other single volume.

Mr. Shanahan bases his entire survey on a geographical study that is regional instead of political in its subdivisions. He takes up first the physical framework and the climatic conditions of the continent as a whole and its water and land communications, and with this broad and comprehensive survey as a basis he studies the different regions, dividing them according to their physical character. Five chapters, for instance, deal with as many phases of the Brazilian plateau, while four are concerned with sections of the Andes. The Amazonian lowlands, the Argentine pampa, the Patagonian plateau are some of the other physical divisions wherein he describes geographical characteristics, resources, social and economic phases of development, climate and products. The historical chapter is written on the same principle of getting behind facts and events to find their causes largely in geographical and economic conditions. There is little in the chapter of the usual formal history, but much explanation of the reasons why that history took the course it did and why present political and economic conditions are what they are.

As for the future of South America, Mr. Shanahan thinks that it is not likely, at least for a long time, to develop importantly in manufactures, but that its extensive and varied resources and the initiative and vigor of its people will give it "a place of increasing importance among the great productive areas of the world."

(Extract from review on pp. 22-24, *The New York Times Book Review*, 25 September, 1927.)

Of general interest.

### AMERICA COMES OF AGE

By André Siegfried. Translation from the French. 358 pages. (New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co., 1927.) Library No. 330.9739.

This book is a remarkable analysis by a distinguished French economist of the domestic problems of the United States. It is a valuable contribu-

tion to the study of the major problems of American life, and written from an impersonal and unprejudiced point of view that only a foreigner could apply to our domestic and internal affairs. It is often the case that a foreigner from his impartial and detached viewpoint can best depict the domestic and Government problems of another nation; for example, Bryce's *American Commonwealth* and Lowell's *English Government* are still standard works. It is doubtful if there is any American who could have presented so many controversial issues as Prohibition, religion, immigration, the Ku Klux Klan and race problems without once permitting his own prejudices to influence his thoughts and words. I know of no book in recent years that has shown such a keen insight into American life, or that has penetrated into the depths of the various influences that agitate the minds of the American people on great controversial domestic problems.

Professor Siegfried has delved into every angle of American psychology, economics and politics and after stupendous research puts into words in one volume as complete a study of our own problems as has been written in our day and generation. There are twenty-seven chapters, each dealing with a separate problem, but each interesting and worth while. There are three main divisions: Part I: "Will America remain Protestant and Anglo-Saxon?" dealing with the origin of the American people, religion and American ideals in contrast to alien; Part II: "The Economic Situation" depicts the high standard of wages and of living and emphasizes our development of mass production. Chapters are included on American economic independence, world trade, foreign trade and monetary policy; Part III, on the political situation, is largely the history of American political parties with chapters on Anglo-American relations; America and the yellow races, and Franco-American relations. There is a brief concluding chapter on European vs. American civilization.

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(Extract from review on pp. iv-vi, *Current History*, August, 1927.)  
Of general interest.

## THE RISE OF AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

By Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard. In 2 Vols. Vol. I, 824 pages.  
(New York: The Macmillan Co., 1927.) Library No. 330.973.

\* \* \* To have achieved with even indifferent success the task of synthesizing the political, economic and cultural elements in our history from the colonial days to the present would have been an accomplishment worthy of praise, but to have done that work with such mastery of material, such discrimination in judgment, such vigor and charm of style as characterize Professor and Mrs. Beard's volumes is a contribution to American historiography which can only be fitly described as epochal.

Though the economic note is always dominant (as one would expect from the name of the authors), the work is by no means an economic history of the United States. Political theory, constitutional law, scientific progress, social reform, literature, education, the fine arts, feminism, philosophy, the fibre of the frontiersmen, the funkeyism of the "Four Hundred," and many more topics find their appropriate treatment and receive their almost uncanny appraisal in this survey of American civilization. The movement is necessarily swift, for even 1650 pages is a narrow compass in which to compress the story of the vicissitudes of American life and the varieties of American thought through three centuries. The volumes have been aptly called a long editorial on American history. Details of politics, for example, are assumed to be part of the reader's equipment. Military history is simply omitted. Many dramatic episodes which have tempted historians into pages of rhetoric are disposed of in a

few penetrating sentences. The authors have other work to do than to refurbish the oft-told chronicle of the administrations of the presidents. They are concerned to show the trend of American culture through the interaction of the complex forces of industrialism and idealism, of sanctioned tradition and venturesome urge, of shirt-sleeve democracy and technological wizardry.

\* \* \* In approaching the discussion of the American Revolution, they say (vol. I, p. 191): "It is necessary to inquire about the assumptions upon which the author is operating. Is he preparing to unite the English-speaking peoples in the next world war? Does he have in mind some Teutonic or Hibernian conception of American polity? Or is he desirous of discovering how the conflict arose, without any reference to the devices of current politicians? For only adolescents allow ancient grudges to affect their judgment in matters international." Could a more complete exposé of prejudices that have covered themselves with the mantle of "patriotism" be written in a few lines? With inexorable logic and incontrovertible evidence the authors proceed to show that the American revolution was neither "caused by a stubborn king and his obsequious ministers" nor supported by a colonial population groaning beneath a load of oppression. It was in its political aspect merely a phase of the "interminable clash" between centralizing powers of the metropolis and the local autonomy of the province, which "began long before the founding of Jamestown and is not yet finished." Indeed, the United States had hardly secured the recognition of their independence before the same quarrel was reopened here by the establishment of "agencies of control and economic policies akin to those formerly applied by Great Britain" (vol. I, p. 203). \* \* \*

And just as it is impossible to find any adequate explanation or interpretation of the Revolution as a mere quarrel between fiery patriots, like Samuel Adams, and Tory ministers, so the Civil War had a far deeper cause than the attacks of ardent abolitionists upon a proud and touchy class of slaveholders. Indeed, Beard calls the Civil War, "The second American Revolution," because it was the culmination of a social-economic process at work during the first sixty years of the nineteenth century, and especially from the inauguration of Jackson to the election of Lincoln, which eventually shifted the center of gravity in American life from the agricultural to the industrial basis. \* \* \*

The cultural consequences of the rapid growth of material wealth after the Civil War are treated in a chapter entitled "The Gilded Age," with a keenness of psychological analysis and a mastery of ironic style worthy of a Juvenal or a Swift. \* \* \* the authors lay bare the sordid politics, the social crudities, the brutal appetitiveness, and the boastful chauvinism of "the gilded age" with a pen that is no less merciless because it is dipped in the fluid of irony rather than in the vitriol of denunciation. A single quotation on the attitude of big business to political control must suffice by way of illustration: "Government intervention was an evil, a violation of the inexorable laws of nature, save when practised to preserve order, grant subsidies to railroad promoters, or afford protection and bounties to manufacturers. With these subtle exceptions, the solemn duty of the state was to keep its hands off private affairs" (vol. II, p. 540).

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(Extract from review on pp. 431-436, *Political Science Quarterly*, September, 1927.)  
Of general interest.

## A HISTORY OF THE CUBAN REPUBLIC. A STUDY IN HISPANIC AMERICAN POLITICS

By Charles E. Chapman, Ph.D. 685 pages. (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1927.) Library No. 972.910.

\* \* \* The author has prefaced his study of the republican era with a survey of the island's history from the time of its discovery by Columbus to the day in May, 1902, when General Leonard Wood turned the reins of government over to Cuba's first elected president, Don Tomás Estrada Palma. To the scholar this portion of the book should prove invaluable since it discusses, briefly, but with insight and exactness, the various steps in the building up of a spirit of nationalism in the Cuban people, and the vicissitudes that attended their struggle for freedom. Each chapter, in this part and in the body of the book ends with a carefully prepared bibliography.

\* \* \* \* \* The story Professor Chapman tells is one of almost incredible folly on the part of a people whose lovable qualities and whose virtues make the tragedy of their political incompetence all the more deplorable; and he tells the story with a dry conciseness, enlivened occasionally with flashes of humor, and a wealth of corroborative evidence, that carry the conviction of truth to the reader, despite the fantastically unreal nature of many of the events he deals with. In history, Professor Chapman has done for the Latin American what O. Henry did for him in fiction. He relates how one Cuban president, whose achievements during the Cuban War of Independence were not of such nature as to single him out from a hundred other "generals" for fame, had had painted on the walls of the Presidential Mansion a glorified portrait of a minor battle in which this president participated, showing him in a heroic pose at the head of his troops. Of another Cuban president, who through chicanery had secured a government stipend of \$6000 a year for writing the history of Cuba, and who promised to gather "a veritable treasure of historical documents" (without, of course, having any intention of ever setting pen to paper), Chapman says: "It would seem that Zayas 'earned' only some twenty thousand dollars out of his 'history', but what other 'historian' was ever paid at an equally generous rate? . . . (He) was wholly lacking in five-hundred-dollars-a-month historical technique."

Quite the most interesting feature of Professor Chapman's volume is the forthrightness of the author's descriptions of the vice, the corruption, and the greed of Cuban governmental officials of all degrees. A spade is a spade with him, and he feels under no compulsion to search for innocuous synonyms.

Quite the choicest of the author's phrases of denunciation are reserved for President Zayas, who held office between 1921 and 1925, and during whose administration "a 'new low' in shameless political depravity was attained, farther down than the worst stages of the Menocal regime." Zayas entered the presidency, the author says, a poor man, but "this was not because he was not willing to engage in any scandalous affair that would yield him a sure return." (In four years, on a salary of \$25,000 annually, he "saved" an estimated \$4,000,000.) \* \* \*

Corruption, writes Professor Chapman, has eaten away the public conscience of Cuba. The executive has been continuously venal and incompetent, the Congress thoroughly vicious, the judiciary bad almost without exception. Nowhere is there even a promise of a better day. Worst of all, he states, the public school system has been allowed to go to ruin and today illiteracy is higher than it has been for a generation. \* \* \*

(Extract from review by William E. Shea, pp. 167-169, *The American Historical Review*, October, 1927.)

Of general interest.

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## MOUNT AND MAN: A KEY TO BETTER HORSEMANSHIP

By Lt.-Col. M. F. McTaggart, D.S.O. 135 pages. (London: Country Life, Ltd., 1925.) Library No. 355.63.

In the second edition of this excellent book the author appears to have dealt successfully with his critics. Colonel McTaggart says: "Unless we can bring ourselves to believe that we can learn from others, and unless we can by close inspection, become convinced that our own personal riding is not as good as it might be, and that awkward positions are not always the fault of the horse, then there is little hope for us."

Few horsemen who have given the forward seat a fair trial, can say that they have not benefited by it, and those few perhaps have not been fortunate enough to have the thing thoroughly explained. In the chapter on balance, the forward seat is admirably explained, and the right and wrong way of sitting in the saddle illustrated. When this method has been adopted, and a study of the new chapters on Flexions and Heads has been made, it will be found that there is only one way to ride and that is "balanced."

It is the abrogation of horsemanship to allow oneself to be the complete passenger, is the dictum in the new chapter on "Lane Jumping."

I would recommend all sportsmen who wish to get more pleasure out of riding the horse, to get a copy of this book which is admirably written, and illustrated by that well-known artist, Mr. Lionel Edwards.

(Reprint of review on p. 512, *The Cavalry Journal*, (British) July, 1927.)  
Of general interest.

## THE ALLIES AGAINST RUSSIA BEFORE, DURING AND AFTER THE WORLD WAR. FACTS AND DOCUMENTS. (LES ALLIÉS CONTRE LA RUSSE AVANT, PENDANT ET APRÈS LA GUERRE MONDIALE. FAITS ET DOCUMENTS)

By Prof. A. Zalontchkovsky and fourteen other professors at Russian Military and Naval Educational Institutions. Translation from the Russian into French. 391 pages. (Paris: André Delpeuch, 1926.) Library No. 940.3124.

This book publishes and comments on certain Franco-Russian agreements made to carry out the Dual Entente in its various military and naval phases in an attempt to prove that Russia was practically subject to France in the period just prior to 1914 and that, therefore, Russia was led into the great war on French initiative.

For the period during and after the war the book attempts to show, first, that the Allies used Russia selfishly without regard to Russia's ultimate welfare, and second, that Russian aid was always freely given without counting the cost and that this aid was a most important factor in the allied victory.

The latter part of the text is devoted to allied intervention in Russia and attempts to show that this intervention was purely selfish, dictated by the desire to continue allied control of Russia, both economic and military.

The portion of the text dealing with the pre-war relations of France and Russia is incomplete and, though the documents are probably true, is insufficient to establish the facts stated.

The section devoted to the effect of Russian arms on the Allied cause is not a critical study based on documentary evidence, and is of little or no value.

That portion of the text dealing with Allied intervention in Russia is little better than Soviet propaganda. The only value lies in getting the Russian viewpoint and the probable future line of action in settling Russian debts.

Of no value to officers generally. Slight value to G-2 Section.

H. H. S.

**FRANCE AND AMERICA. SOME EXPERIENCES IN COOPERATION**

By André Tardieu. Translation from the French. 312 pages. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1927.) Library No. 327.73.

This book, by a brilliant French author, intellectual and statesman, is what the title indicates; and the generally impartial treatment of the relations, past and present, between the two great Republics is refreshing in this day of national prejudice and misunderstanding. The book is an honest attempt to try to reconcile the differences between the two nations by a plain statement of historical facts supported by a keen insight into the traditions and ideals of both countries.

The tone of the book, although brutally frank, is temperate and fair, free of exaggerations and the customary propaganda. It is a charming literary effort dealing with hard facts but presenting them with the light and graceful touch typical of a French artist. The facts are all there but so ingeniously developed that the reader does not tire as he absorbs French history and a pen picture of the tragedies of the war and the devastated areas. Tardieu looks with clear eyes at the facts as they are and not as he might have wanted them to be. There are no excuses, no evading of difficulties and not much complaining. Tardieu himself says: "Let us paint things as they are; that is our first duty." He then proceeds to dissect the traditional Franco-American friendship, and courageously reaches the conclusion that the so-called Entente is unnatural because understanding between the two countries is difficult geographically, historically, politically, nationally, socially, intellectually and, I might add, commercially and financially. However, Tardieu does not despair, but rather as an optimist he pleads for constructive collaboration and a French-American friendship based on mutual good will and understanding. He does not blame the American people for striving for neutrality until we were forced into the war, but merely observes that it was in accordance with our traditional instinct and interest that our people wanted to remain neutral. He is inconsistent later on, however, when he criticizes us for withdrawing from European affairs. It is only when Tardieu discusses the war debts that he discards the impartial rôle of a recorder of history for the plaintive voice of a partisan. He argues that we abandoned France by making a separate treaty and that we are not entitled to demand repayment without a thorough revision of the amounts involved.

In respect to the war debts Tardieu the scholar yields to Tardieu the French statesman, and fails to point out that we were consistent when, having helped to turn the tide from defeat into victory, we withdrew from European problems to our American traditional policy of semi-isolation. Tardieu, like other Frenchmen, argues: "Because you have saved us in the war you must continue to be our sword and shield." No one knows better than André Tardieu that the United States fulfilled every moral and actual obligation by its contribution of blood and treasure during the war.

\* \* \* \* \*

(Extract from review by Hamilton Fish on pp. ii-iv, *Current History*, August, 1927.)

Of general interest.

**IN MOROCCO. WHAT EVERY LINE AND MEDICAL OFFICER  
MUST KNOW. (AU MAROC. CE QUE TOUT OFFICIER OU  
MÉDECIN DOIT SAVOIR)**

By Major A. H. Millet, French Army (M.C.). 109 pages. (Paris: Charles-Lavauzelle & Cie, 1926.) Library No. 964.15.

This pamphlet describes the clothing and equipment which French officers should have when serving in Morocco, together with a description

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of the customs and conditions on the coast and in the interior. The last half of the pamphlet is devoted to the details of how medical infirmaries and fixed hospitals have operated in Morocco, and a short description of the usual diseases.

Of only localized and limited interest.

T. E. D.

**THE NATIONAL DEFENSE. HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE  
ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 69TH  
CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION. HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS  
RELATING TO THE REORGANIZATION PLANS OF THE WAR  
DEPARTMENT AND TO THE PRESENT NATIONAL DEFENSE  
ACT**

659 pages. (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927.) Library No. 356.4073.

*Contents*

Letters of the Secretary of War to the chairman Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, dated Mar. 3, 1902.

Statement of Hon. Elihu Root before the Committee on Military Affairs, Unit d States Senate, Mar. 12, 1902.

Statement of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Mar. 20, 1902.

Statements of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield and Maj. Gen. Wesley M. Merritt before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Apr. 9, 1902.

Statement of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, before the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, Dec. 13, 1902.

Statement of Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, Dec. 17, 1902.

Extract from the Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the year 1902.

Opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the Army on the lawful duties of the General Staff Corps, dated July 24, 1916.

Opinion of the Secretary of War on the effect of section 5 of the national defense act, dated Sept. 13, 1916.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War by the Chief of Staff on the duties of the Chief of Staff of a command as affected by section 5, national defense act, dated Sept. 28, 1916.

Memorandum for the Secretary of War by the Chief of Staff on the same subject, dated July 27, 1916, July 31, 1916, and Aug. 11, 1916.

Letter from General Wood to the Chief of Staff concerning the duties of the General Staff and Chief of Staff, dated Aug. 22, 1916.

Copies of General Pershing's orders showing the organization of the expeditionary forces in France.

Copies of the War Department orders showing the organization of the General Staff in Washington during the war.

Statements of Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff of the Army, on the reorganization of the Army, dated Jan. 16, 1916, and of Col. John McA. Palmer before the Subcommittee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, on the reorganization of the Army, dated Oct. 9, 1919.

Statement of Gen. John J. Pershing on the reorganization of the Army, Oct. 31, 1919, before a joint session of the Committees on Military Affairs of the Congress of the United States.

Address of Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, at the Army War College, 1920.

Personal narrative of Maj. Gen. William Harding Carter on the creation of the American General Staff.

The Proceedings of the Harbord Board, which was convened by General Pershing, Chief of Staff of the Army, July 7, 1921, for the purpose of re-organizing the War Department General Staff and defining its relations to the Assistant Secretary of War and to other War Department agencies.

### STATESMANSHIP OR WAR

By Brigadier General John McAuley Palmer, U.S.A. (Ret.). 232 pages. (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1927.) Library No. 356.4073.

The author graduated from the U. S. Military Academy, Class of 1892. He went to France in 1917 as a member of General Pershing's staff, and during the latter weeks of the World War commanded an infantry brigade in the Twenty-ninth Division.

In the introduction, James W. Wadsworth, Jr., Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, 1920-1927, states in part: "No officer in our army surpasses General Palmer as a student of this subject. Not only is he a master of its details, but his ability to visualize its largest dimensions equips him to discuss the statesmanship of war as few men can do it." He further states that General Palmer was of great service to the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs in the drafting of the National Defense Act of June 4th, 1920.

In this very interesting book, the author outlines in rather general terms his conception of what the military and naval provisions should be for the defense of the United States, utilizing as his guiding star, Washington's "respectably defensive posture."

The book begins by defining war as "a special form of political action in which the parties to a political controversy resort to force as a means of attaining their political ends," and then discusses the influence of armaments upon the provocation or prevention of war, viewed respectively from the standpoint of Frederick the Great's medicine "blood and iron" and Washington's "respectably defensive posture." The conclusion reached at this point is to the effect that the former has provoked wars and will continue to do so, while the latter has discouraged wars and will continue to do so.

Switzerland's policies and methods for its national defense are outlined and then represented as being a correct interpretation of Washington's "respectably defensive posture" adapted to the needs of that country. "If you are seeking to build a system of genuine defense, the Swiss is the ideal model for you to study, but if you are seeking an offensive military system, the Swiss have little to teach you." This quotation should be considered in connection with previous statements that "In August, 1914, on the outbreak of the World War, the Swiss Army was called out for the defense of Swiss neutrality. Within four days after the call, a modern army, completely organized and equipped and fully trained for its defensive mission was deployed in its allotted positions ready for any emergency." An opinion ventured is that had Germany's military system in 1914 been modeled along Swiss lines, the World War of 1914-1918 would not have taken place; but such a system would have been in no way suited to her imperialistic ambitions.

General Palmer in adapting the Swiss system to the needs of the United States, as he sees them, advocates some radical departures from our present national defensive policies, i.e.:

a. The naval establishment to be such as is considered necessary for the defense of our overseas communications, particularly the seaways to Panama and Oahu, and not that necessary to secure promptly the "command of the seas." Our navy should not be considered in any sense as "the first line of national defense."

b. Dispense with all skeletonized and expensive demonstration units maintained in the Regular Army.

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c. The National Guard should be considered the training echelon of the citizen army and the feeder of the Organized Reserves.

d. The Regular Army personnel should be sufficient only to provide, in the order given:

*First*—Effective defense of our strategic outposts, particularly Panama and Oahu, against surprise attack.

*Second*—Supervision and administration of the various activities connected with the citizen army. This force to be modeled after that of the Swiss Army.

*Third*—An immediately effective expeditionary ("emergency") force of two or three complete divisions.

Another important change strongly advocated is the establishment of a Department of National Defense.

In the concluding chapter the mooted question of the limitation of land armaments is dwelt upon at considerable length, followed by a "practical" solution. This solution is essentially similar to the author's adaptation of the Swiss military system to the requirements of the United States.

The book is interesting and instructive, of general value to all military students, and of special value to any person engaged in a study of the National Defense Act of June 4th, 1920.

H. S. M.

#### CAUSES OF WAR AND THE NEW REVOLUTION

By Tell A. Turner. 228 pages. (Boston: Marshall Jones Co., 1927.) Library No. 356.0.

Part I of the book gives a very brief narrative of each war from the Armada, 1588, to the Riff War, 1923-1926, both inclusive; each followed by an abbreviated tabulation of the causes.

Part II defines war, appraises it, and finally concludes with the assertion that "war shall be no more."

The author justifies a military establishment of "some sort" for defense, but the defender must be assaulted before he begins to fight, he favors an international police force, and also justifies relieving the oppressed, as the United States did in Cuba. The book is but another, possibly unconscious, effort to injure national defense, and for that reason is of some minor value to the student of political conditions. Part I is of value to the officer who, in haste, requires an abbreviated synopsis of any important war since 1587.

Of minor value only to G-2 Section.

H. S. M.

#### WAR IS NOT AN INDUSTRY. (LA GUERRE N'EST PAS UNE INDUSTRIE)

By Colonel Alléhaut, French Army. 156 pages. (Paris: Berger-Levrault, 1925.) Library No. 940.372.

This book is in answer to one which appeared in Germany in 1923—"Material oder Moral?" by Major General Von Taysen.

The German writer believes that France is putting the importance of material above the human element, above all in the infantry where cannons, airplanes, tanks and other equipment have reduced, in his opinion, that arm to secondary rank and have even shaken the confidence of the infantryman in his own power.

Colonel Alléhaut denies some statements and attempts to justify French belief in other cases.

The most important chapter deals with the infantry but other chapters are devoted to Principles of Combat, Artillery, Cavalry and Tanks, Aviation, and Final Conclusion.

Of interest chiefly to the Field Artillery and Infantry Sub-sections.

C. L.

## ENGLAND IN THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR. A STUDY IN COMBINED STRATEGY

By Sir Julian S. Corbett. In 2 Vols., Vol. I, 866 pages. (London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1918.) Library No. 943.0056.

In these volumes Sir Julian Corbett, the well known and well recognized authority on naval affairs, has most ably covered that critical period of England's history between 1756 and 1763.

The close relationship and interdependence of statesmanship and strategy, naval and military, is clearly set forth, with the author's analysis and criticism of decisions and lines of action taken by the statesmen, admirals and generals during the war. Emphasis is placed on naval strategy and its various phases are brought clearly to the reader's attention in a well reasoned manner. An example of how well the author presents his ideas is shown in the following quotation from the text, expounding the function of the fleet in war:

"Reaching higher and wider than what is usually understood by naval strategy, it is a branch of the art of war as vital for statesmen, as it is for sailors, for diplomatists as it is for soldiers, and by history alone can it be mastered. We may term it the function of the fleet in war. Marshalled in its place in the art of war, it will be seen to form, together with the functions of the army and diplomacy, a part of what is called the higher or major strategy, and to bear much the same relation to naval strategy as minor strategy does to tactics. For naval strategy, which is commonly and conveniently confined to the movements of the fleet in a theatre of war, is really a form of minor strategy; and while tactics are concerned with the arena of a battle, and minor strategy with the arena of a campaign, so the study of the functions of the fleet is concerned with the whole arena of an international struggle."

"How widely it differs from simple naval strategy a practical illustration will show. Naval strategy is studied on a chart. To solve its problems we note the conformation of coast-lines, we note the lie of strategical positions, of naval bases, of the courses and converging points of trade routes; we measure sea distances and add up naval units, and eliminating moral frictions the factors of our problems are complete. But in the study of the functions of a fleet a chart is useless. It cuts off our vision just where the most obscure and difficult part of the study begins. For it is behind the coast-line that are at work the dominant factors by which the functions of a fleet are determined. The whole study of them is based on the relations of the coast-lines to the lines of land communication, to the diplomatic tensions and the political centres of the struggle, to the lines and theatres of military operations ashore. For the study, therefore, of the functions of a fleet, charts will not suffice. It is a map we want, upon which both land and sea are shown, a map in which the political features are at least as prominently marked as the physical."

Pointing out the impuissance of naval power, unassisted, to conclude armed conflict the author states: "Of late years the world has become so deeply impressed with the efficacy of sea power that we are inclined to forget how impotent it is of itself to decide a war against great continental states, how tedious is the pressure of naval action unless it be nicely co-ordinated with military and diplomatic pressure. \* \* \* when great empires are concerned, wars cannot be concluded upon the sea. Such wars cannot be made by fleets alone. \* \* \* so are great wars conducted by the ordered combination of naval, military, and diplomatic force."

The Seven Years' War, also called Pitt's War, and the Maritime War, is generally known in this country as The French and Indian War. It had

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its genesis in the North American colonies and much of American history confines its interest to that limited theater. An ill-fated expedition of Virginians was driven from a hastily constructed fort at Pittsburg, by the French in April of 1754 and on July 4th of that year George Washington surrendered at Fort Necessity. This incident initiated the titanic struggle. "For, though no one yet grasped it, The Seven Years' War had begun." This seemingly insignificant clash resulted from France's claim to possession of the whole basin of the Mississippi and England's flat rejection of such title. At the outset, then, this was a war between England and France, a war with a limited object: to determine the control of a certain piece of Colonial territory and the lines of certain Colonial frontiers. The modest proportions of this conflict did not last long; the war spread and increased in intensity. Besides the original two contestants, Spain was eventually involved together with practically all of the countries of northwest Europe; the theater of war finally extended from India in the Far East to America in the west. "On the continent of Europe it became a war for the destruction and partition of the Prussian kingdom. On the high seas and beyond it became a war to determine between France and England which should destroy the other as a colonial and imperial power; \* \* \* a question of life and death between two empires, and the continued existence of France as a maritime power."

In this war the theater of operations was so extended, and the number of alliances in which the principal nations concerned were involved was so great and complex, that the author has a most excellent medium in which to work and from which to draw conclusions.

Though the volumes contain a number of maps, it is thought the value of the work would be enhanced by additional maps supplemented by map-references where important lessons in strategy are brought out in the text.

An appendix giving the Definitive Treaty of Peace between Great Britain, France, and Spain, 1763, is included, as well as an excellent index. These volumes are of general interest to all officers and of special value to the Command and G-2 Sections.

C. W. J.

## THE BATTLE OF MONMOUTH

By William S. Stryker, Adjutant-General of New Jersey. 303 pages. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1927.) Library No. 973.3642.

This book is largely devoted to proving the incompetence and treachery of Major General Charles Lee of Washington's Continental Army. A brief description is given of the cantonment at Valley Forge, with George Washington's reasons for selecting that place in which to winter. The movements of the British and American forces during the terrifically hot days of June, 1778, are closely followed. Throughout the book there is brought out the qualities of leadership possessed by General Washington and lacking in General Lee. There is given (page 252-253) a very brief and excellent summary of the traits of character which would, and did prevent General Lee from being a successful leader.

A study of the operations at the battle of Monmouth from this text is difficult because of the lack of adequate maps.

Of indirect interest only to the G-2 Section.

J. F. D.

THE FORMS OF WAR GOVERNMENT IN FRANCE. ECONOMIC  
AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD WAR

By Pierre Renouvin. Translated and Abridged Series. 166 pages,  
(New Haven: Yale University Press, 1927.) Library No. 940.3221.

This is a monograph of the French Series of the Economic and Social History of the World War prepared under the direction of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

The work as a whole was described and its value noted in *R.C.M.W.* No. 23, page 74.

This book describes a government which in many respects, was a close approximation to martial law, exercised over the whole of France, and for the duration of the war.

The French Constitution, unlike ours, does not definitely distribute the powers of government among the executive, legislative, and judicial departments. In theory the Parliament is supreme; but in practical effect the executive department is most powerful, for the practical application of administrative rules is more important than legal decisions themselves. The law is administered in France, in time of peace, by a highly centralized administrative hierarchy. This system readily lends itself, in time of war, to an executive organization similar to government under martial law.

At the beginning of the World War, by specific constitutional authority the President of the Republic declared the whole of France and the principal Algerian Provinces to be in a "state of siege" for the duration of the war. This vested him with supreme and unlimited power pending the assembling of Parliament, which occurred automatically within two days as required by the Constitution. But when the Parliament met, it ratified the Presidential decrees already issued and, from time to time, delegated to the President such extensive legislative powers over personal liberties, supplies, and even finances, that he was virtually a dictator at several periods during the war. To enforce his will, he tried civilians by court-martial for "any breach of the law threatening the security of the state or public order."

This book is of general interest to all officers and of special interest to the Judge Advocate Subsection of these Schools.

B. D. E.

### **III PERIODICALS RECEIVED**

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#### **United States**

##### *Dailies*

Daily Data Sheet of the Key Men of America  
Kansas City Journal-Post  
Kansas City Star  
Kansas City Times  
Leavenworth Times  
New York Times  
United States Daily

##### *Weeklies*

Army and Navy Journal  
Army and Navy Register  
Federal Reporter  
Literary Digest  
Outlook  
Panama Canal Record  
Saturday Evening Post  
Time  
Weekly Press Review, War Department

##### *Semi-Monthlies*

Recruiting News  
Rider and Driver  
The Living Age  
The Pointer  
Spur

##### *Monthlies*

Aero Digest  
American Mercury  
American Review of Reviews  
American Rifleman  
Atlantic Monthly  
Booklist  
Book Review Digest  
Bulletin of the Pan American Union  
Coast Artillery Journal  
Chemical Warfare  
Current History  
Federal Reserve Bulletin  
Harpers  
Historical Outlook  
Infantry Journal  
Military Surgeon  
National Geographic  
National Republic  
North American Review  
Official Railway Guide  
Polo  
Scientific American  
Scientific Monthly

*R.C.M.W. No. 26*

The Bookman  
The Sportsman  
U. S. Naval Institute Proceedings  
Western Golfer  
World's Work

*Bi-Monthlies*

The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social  
Science  
Army List and Directory  
Army and Navy Courier  
Army Ordnance  
Field Artillery Journal  
Military Engineer  
Quartermaster Review

*Quarterlies*

American Historical Review  
American Journal of International Law  
Annals of Iowa  
Cavalry Journal  
Foreign Affairs  
Geographical Review  
Journal of American History  
Marine Corps Gazette  
New Mexico Historical Review  
Political Science Quarterly  
The Remount  
Yale Review

*Confidential Documents*

War Department  
G-2 Intelligence Summary (Bi-weekly)  
Current Estimate of the Strategical Situation (Occasional)  
Military Notes (Occasional)  
Navy Department  
Information Bulletin (Monthly)

**England**

*Weeklies*

Army, Navy and Air Force Gazette  
Illustrated London News  
W. P. Phillips Information Service

*Monthly*

Royal Tank Corps Journal

*Quarterlies*

Army Quarterly  
Cavalry Journal  
The Fighting Forces  
Journal of Royal Artillery  
Journal of the Royal United Service Institution  
Round Table  
Royal Engineers Journal

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**France**

*Weeklies*

Bibliographie de la France  
L'Illustration

*Monthlies*

Revue d'Artillerie  
Revue d'Infanterie  
Revue Militaire Française

*Bi-Monthly*

Revue de Cavalerie

**Germany**

*Weekly*

Militär-Wochenblatt

*Monthlies*

Heerestechnik  
Kriegskunst im Wort und Bild

*Quarterly*

Wissen und Wehr

**Canada**

*Semi-Monthly*

Military Gazette

**Cuba**

*Monthly*

Boletin del Ejercito

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### **WAR DEPARTMENT**

#### **Current Estimate of the Strategic Situation**

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Combat Estimate (30 June)  
Political Estimate (1 August)

##### **FRANCE**

Economic Estimate (15 June)

##### **GREAT BRITAIN**

Political Estimate (10 June)

##### **ITALY**

Combat Estimate (30 June)

##### **JAPAN**

Combat Estimate (18 June)  
Political Estimate (18 June)

##### **MEXICO**

Political Estimate (1 August)

##### **PANAMA**

All factors (1 June)

##### **PERU**

Combat Estimate (15 May)

##### **POLAND**

Political Estimate (15 May)

##### **YUGOSLAVIA**

Economic Estimate (1 May)  
Political Estimate (15 June)

### **G-2 Intelligence Summary**

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##### **GENERAL**

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##### **EUROPE**

Balkan Situation (10 June); Balkans and Near East (Port of Saloniki)  
(16 Sept.)  
Central Europe: (5 August); Foreign relations of central European  
countries in light of existing treaties (16 Sept.)  
Czechoslovakia: (10 June)

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France: (10 June, 24 June, 19 Aug.); Franco-Russian relations (16 Sept.); Pre-military training in the French Army (16 Sept.)  
Great Britain: Some recent developments in the British Army ("Mechanization") (5 Aug.); Recent Anglo-Egyptian relations (2 Sept.)  
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Recent European treaties and alignments (5 Aug.)  
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Soviet Russia: (24 June)  
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#### FAR EAST

China: (10 June, 24 June, 8 July, 22 July); The earthquake at Kansu (5 Aug.); (19 Aug.); Military situation, including situation chart (2 Sept.); (16 Sept.)  
Japan: (10 June, 22 July); Symptoms of social unrest (5 Aug.); Relations with China—Kawasaki dockyards case—Official figures on preconscription training (19 Aug.)

#### LATIN AMERICA

Bolivian-Paraguayan boundary dispute (5 Aug.)  
Chile: New Chilean government (10 June); Dissolution of the Ministry of National Defense (19 Aug.)  
Guatemalan-Mexican Relations (2 Sept.)  
Mexico: (5 Aug.); Mexican army (19 Aug.)  
Nicaragua: Disarmament (24 June)  
Peru: Reaction to Chile's Tacna-Arica policy (22 July)

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES

Existing and Potential Areas of Unrest: Central Europe—South Tyrol—The Tessin—Far East—Mexico—Moroccan unrest—Syrian rebellion—Balkans and Near East—Soviet Russia—British Empire—India—Egypt (22 July)  
Important Treaties and International Agreements: Treaty policy of the British Empire—Anglo-Russian treaties—The protocol for the pacific settlement of international disputes—The Locarno agreements (2 Sept.)  
League of Nations: Assembly of the League of Nations (16 Sept.); Council of the League of Nations (24 June); Disarmament (10 June)  
The Three Power Naval Limitation Conference: Disarmament (10 June); (8 July, 19 Aug.)

#### Military Attaché Reports

##### FRANCE

Breaking Wire Entanglements with Light Tanks  
Division Medical Service and Equipment in Mountain Operations  
École Supérieure de Guerre: Second Year Course  
General Staff of the French Army (Organization chart)

##### GERMANY

Battle of Jutland (Translation of a German account)  
Pack of the German Infantryman

##### ITALY

Regulations for Marches (General Military Training)

**JAPAN**

Reasons for the adoption of the Principle of Hand-to-Hand Combat  
(Translation of a Japanese magazine article)

**POLAND**

Railway Sappers (Organization)

**PORTUGAL**

Reorganization of Central School for Officers

**RUSSIA**

Field Service Regulations  
General Instructions for Liaison  
Liaison Regiment (Table of Organization)

**NAVY DEPARTMENT**

**Monthly Information Bulletin, Office of Naval Intelligence**

(June-July-August)

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**ARGENTINA**

Aeronautical (Aug.); Anti-American propaganda (June); Latin-American League (Aug.); Naval (June, July, Aug.)

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Geographic information affecting the strategy of the country (July)

**CHILE**

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